



Summary of Post-Drilling Dimock Well Evaluation

The evaluation of the post-drilling residential well data identified four inorganic contaminants (aluminum, iron, manganese and arsenic) and three organic contaminants (Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, 2-Methoxyethanol and Triethylene Glycol) that exceeded Regional Screening Levels (RSLs). Six of the eight sampled residences had elevated inorganic results and two homes had elevated organic results. All of the homes also had higher chloride results in the post-drilling samples.

The iron, manganese and aluminum contaminants are best known for discoloring drinking water, causing stains and causing a bitter metallic taste. Aluminum and manganese, however, are also toxic to the nervous system and can affect motor and sensory functions. Arsenic is the most serious of the inorganic contaminants and can cause non-cancer effects (such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea) and cancer of the skin, bladder and lungs.

Of the three elevated organic compounds, 2-Methoxyethanol and Triethylene Glycol are related solvents known as glycol ethers. Human exposure can potentially lead to anemia and kidney failure. The third compound, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate, is a commonly found plasticizer and is a potential endocrine disruptor and a probable human carcinogen.